abolished since the reign of Charles

I as a means of correcting wives, I not averse to its practice in cer

tain cases," a well-known novelist told

ren. She should be caned just as if she were a naughty child.

"Such a punishment would bring an idle woman to her senses where words

wives under exceptional circumstan

was transacted and only routine mat-

ters were attended to by the clerks.
The same condition existed in Okla-

homa City, and as a result state business was at a standstill.

The supreme court has recognized Oklahoma City as the de facto capital

by refusing to receive suits for filing in the office of the clerk of the su-

WATER POWER IN NORTHERN

No other country of Europe has,

during the last few years made as much progress in the utilization of its

water power as the northern part of

years a steady increase by about 100,

whole water power now used is about

six times that of 1904. The explana-

tion for this rush is easily found in

the natural conditions of the country Coal is so scarce in Italy that i

fetches prices almost thrice as high as in Great Britain. On the other

hand, the steep slopes of the Alps toward the south and the rapid cur-

rent of the northern tributaries of the Padus river offer the best opportuni-

numerous lakes high up in the moun-

tains facilitated the regulation of their

overflow, and the narrow valleys in

vited the construction of reservoirs al-most everywhere. As the plain is

full of industrial cities, there existed

electric works. Foremost among the

customers for electric light and pow-

er stands the city of Milan, in the vicinity of the Adda and its tribu-

tarles. A very lucrative source of power is also the Ticino, the waters

of which are now laid under contribu-tion. The "Adamello Company" con-

centrates its efforts on the Oglio river

while the torrents of the Roja, in the

Maritime Alps, offer splendid invest-

Swiss capital is largely interested in this industry. The Electrobank of

Zurich, the Swiss Association for

Electric Enterprises at Basle and the

paratus and wires. Evidently by

Sicily, have learned a lesson from the

Padus plan .- Continental Correspond-

CURIOSITIES OF THE ENGLISH.

BALLOT.

farm which carries six/votes. Part of the farm is in the Tiverton division,

part in the Honiton and part in the

Wellington, and the landlord and ten-

nant, of course, get votes in each. Rhyd, in Flintshire, has only three

men within its bounds as voters and

these entirely rule the village. There

are five cottages, however, and one

shop, together with a public house.

Thus the parish council can only con-

sist of the three voters. Nobody is

er ever ejected for non-payment of his

rates. An even more remarkable state

of affairs prevails at Bardsey, at the

It has a fair number of inhabitants,

vet it elects one man to act as the

eader of its council, and he has prac-

shall be levied or paid and what shall

not; also as to how the money is to be spent. Creslow, a parish in the

beautiful Vale of Aylesbury, is an

other remarkable example of one-man

rule. There stands but a single house in the whole parish, namely, Creslow

manor, whose owner, W. R. Creslow,

has, therefore, the whole and sole

government of the district, electing himself by his own vote to form the

parish council, making his own rates

and paying them to himself, after

ing them as he pleases.

FACE AND HEAD

which he has the pleasure of spend-

AN AWFUL SIGHT

Eruption Broke Out when 2 Week.

Old - Itched So He Could Not

Sleep - Hair All Fell Out

- Cuticura Cured Him.

"I wish to have you accept this testimo-

said it was nothing but a

light skin disease which the

southwestern end of Carnaryonshire

At Hemyock, Devon, there is a small

ments to the R. Negri company,

most favorable conditions for

ties for electrical utilization.

There we find for the last five

preme court here.

and entreaties would be in vain. "I seriously suggest that husbands should have the right to beat their

ces."-London Daily Mirror.

GUTHRIE, OKLA., HAS

"I am thinking of that lazy, selfish, vain type of wife who prefers her own comfort to looking after her child-

the Daily Mirror.

# The Evening Standard HOXSE An Independent Newspaper

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAY (BY WILLIAM GLASMANN.)

> TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. BY MAIL OUTSIDE OF OGDEN CITY

Daily, Every Day, 1 Year ... \$6.00 Daily, Every Day, 6 Months ... \$3.0) Dally, Every Day, 3 Months ... \$1.50 Sunday Only 1 Year ..... 22.00 In Ogden City by Carrier 75 cents per month.

For information concerning city subscriptions, telephone to the city circulation department. Both Phones 56,

### UTAH DIVIDEND STOOTS.

The dividend disbursements of the banks and industrial companies of Utah for this month and January should add to the prosperity of the state.

John C. Cutler, Jr., in his weekly review of trade and business

conditions, gives the following list of dividends:

In this month the Deseret Savings bank paid a 10 per cent dividend, making 50 per cent for the year; the First National bank, Ogden, and the Ogden Savings bank each paid special dividends, making 1 per cent paid by each bank this year; the Zion's Savings bank paid 5 per cent; the Home Fire Insurance company, 2 per cent; State bank, 2 per cent and McCormick & Co. will pay the regular quarterly dividend; the Utah National bank pays 2 per cent, and the Utah-Idaho Sugar company pays its regular 1 3.4 per cent dividend. In January the following institutions pay dividends:

Amalgamated Sugar company preferred, 1 1-2 per cent and common 2 per cent; Barnes Banking company, 4 per cent; Continental National bank, 4 per cent; Deseret National bank, 3 per cent; Davis County bank, 4 per cent; First National Bank of Logan, 4 per cent; Home Fire Insurance company, 2 per cent; H. J. Grant & Co., 3 per cent; Lewiston Sugar company, 2 per cent; National Bank of Republic, 4 per cent; Pingree National bank, Ogden, 4 per cent; Provo Commercial and Savings bank, 2 per cent; Beneficial Life Insurance company, 2 per cent; Salt Lake Security and Trust company, 2 per cent; State bank, 3 per cent; State Bank of Brigham City, 3 per cent; Thatcher Bros. Banking company, Logan, 2 1-2 per cent; Utah Banklng company, Lehi, 2 per cent; Utah Commercial and Savings bank, 1 1-2 per cent; Utah Implement-Vehicle company, 1 3-4 per cent; Walker Bros., bankers, 7 per cent; Z. C. Home Building and Real Estate company, 1 3-4 per cent preferred, and 2 per cent on common; Dtah Light and Railway company bonds, 2 1-2 per cent; Consolidated Railway and Power company, 2 1-2 per cent, and Sumpter Valley railroad, 3 per cent.

Notwithstanding these regular dividends, some of the most subptantial stocks are dropping in quoted value, the most noticeable being that of the Utah-Idaho Sugar, the great sugar company of the Intermountain country, with assets said to be in excess of the market value of the stock. The stock has gradually dropped from around 19 a share to \$8. Paying 7 per cent on a par value of \$10, this stock today is yielding almost 9 per cent on the investment.

The bank stocks of Ogden hold firm, but there has been a heavy plump in the quoted prices of several Salt Lake institutions, due to the heavy demand for money in Salt Lake following the bursting of the real estate boom.

## DEMOCRATS DEFINE POLICY.

A call has been issued for a caucus of the Democratic memberselect of the next congress, to meet at Washington, January 19. Representative Champ Clark of Missouri has an unobstructed right of way for the next speakership, and he is taking charge of matters. "It will be the first time that a Democrat was ever elected to anything unanimously," he remarked jocosely.

He and other prominent Democrats are anxious to have this caucus so that a definite policy can be announced to the country. The people have ordered a change, they say, and it would be wrong to keep them in suspense for another year, till the regular meeting of high rate for having been available, the next congress, next December. The Democrats, however, have never had entire respect for the dictates of "King Caucus," but have always reserved the right to vote against their own party whenever they wished, so there are some difficulties ahead.

It is fully understood that the Democratic majority in the next house will abolish Cannonism, to the extent of not allowing the speaker to rule things by naming the committees to suit himself. The plan is to let all the Democratic members join in the selection of the ways and means committee, which will have the responsibility of framing any tariff revision measures, and also to let this committee select the other committees. Representative Oscar Underwood of Alabama will probably head the ways ond means committee, and thus become Mr. Clark's right-hand man.

The New York Herald has made a careful canvass of all the members of the next congress, and arrives at the conclusion that of the 220 Democrats elected, 177 are in favor of a strict tariff for revenue only, while the others lean to moderate protection, and also that of the 162 Republican members elected, 61 are standpatters, while most of the rest are ready to vote for a reduction of duties. Altogether the Herald figures a sure majority of 90 in favor of tariff

# NO NEED OF CONSERVING COAL.

Dr. H. W. Wiley, head of Uncle Sam's chemical service, does not share in the fears of many that unless we look out we shall soon burn up all our coal in this country. In an address at Washington he told the people not to worry—that nature has provided us with fuel and to spare. Gradually, as the earth cools off, of course the denizens of the earth will move further south, but they will not need to freeze for a million years yet, said he.

We ought to use our coal freely; it's no good to anyone in the earth-is the way he put it. After that's gone something else will take its place, and to better advantage. For instance, there's the wind power, which now almost all goes to waste, whereas it could light and heat the world if necessary. Then there's alcohol-which can be made from almost any old thing-and it makes ideal fuel.

# PURTUGAL OFFERS AN EXPLANATION

Minister Claims Attitude on Property of Religious Corporations is Misunderstood.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—With the idea that the attitude of the Portuguese government regarding property of religious corporations held to be illegal is misunderstood in this country. The Portuguese government does not interfere in the matters to give a guarantee that the legal costs will be paid should the case go against them, for the suit to proceed until decided by due process of law.

"The Portuguese government does not interfere in the matters and the call manner to give in granders." As regards a husband having the right to choose his wife's costumes, he has no legal right whatever.

"He can merely criticise. His wife

dissolved, an inventory of their property was taken with a view to its proper protection, and in order that it may be surrendered to the rightful

"The courts are ex-officio investi-

of religious corporations held to be filegal is misunderstood in this country, the Portuguese minister, Viscount de Alte tenight made the following statement:

The Portuguese government does not interfere in the matter, and will certainly make no attempt to selze any private property, whatever the uses to which it may have been put house. "Directly the congregations were in the past"

AVIATION FIELD. Los Angeles 30.—Fearing that through some oversight height record of 11 474 feet which he made last Monday, might not stand, Arch Hoxsey, the California aviator, sourced into the air today and broke If the world's altitude records but his

Height of 10 575 Feet.

The two barographs he carried with him registered a height of 10,575 feet This is nearly 1,000 feet under the world's mark he established Monday but it is only 76 feet above the record of Legagneaux, made at Pau, France. A new record must, however, exceed the former mark by at least 300 feet. Therefore, if the International Federation of Aero clubs refuses to recognize Hoxsey's flight of Monday as official, Legagneaux will remain the recordholder, and the Californian will lose, besides the glory, prizes which aggregate nearly \$5,000.

New Endurance Record. Nevertheless, through today's per-ormance, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he holds the American endurance record. He was in the today three hours and seventeen minutes, or eight minutes longer than A. L. Welch.

### CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES.

VIa OREGON SHORT LINE R. R Salt Lake and return \$1.10. Also reduced round trip rates to all other points on Oregon Short Line. Tickets sale Dec. 23rd, 24th, 25th, 31st, 1910, and Jan, 1st and 2nd, 1911. Final return limit Jan. 9th. tickets and full information at City Ticket Office, 2514 Washington Ave. E. A. SHEWE, C. P. & T. A.

# TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS IN

A dozen years ago there were con fident predictions of diminishing ex-penditures on pensions. The highwater mark, \$158,000,000, had been reached in 1893. There was a decline to \$139,000,000 and the probabilities were cited to show that it would con-

But there was a new high-water mark in 1900-\$162,000,000, And now the House Committee on Pensions has agreed on a bill which, it is estimated, would increase the expenditure to nearly \$200,000,000 annually by in-

reasing the service pension rate. Under the proposed law the applicant would not have to furnish proof of disability. Every honorably dis-charged soldier who served not less than ninety days in the Civil War or sixty days in the Mexican War would be entitled to a pension on reaching the age of 62, and the rates are graded at \$15, \$20, \$25 and \$36 a month according to age, not rank, as against old rates of \$12, \$15 and \$20.

It is obvious that the recipient of pension under such a law might seen no service whatever in the strict sense of the term, that his experience in the war might have consisted of an interesting diversion of three months from the routine of busiso to speak, and he might or might

not need the money If he should need it, compassion for ever troubled much by the rate coldin because of his age and want lector in Rhyd, nor is any household. nust be considered an element of no importance in sustaining the egislation, and it is a pertinent queson whether what we are working toward is not a discriminatory system of old age pensions at very high rates. If so, there are many indignent old leader of its council, and he has prac-men who may feel aggrieved at the tically the sole voice as to what rates discrimination and cry out that their need is much greater than that of many fairly well-to-do recipients of pensions under the law.—Chicago Record Herald

### RIGHTS OF HUSBANDS IN ENG-LAND.

What are the rights of a husband? Has he the right (1) to supervise his wife's wardrobe and 2() to beat his wife's wardrobe and (2) to beat his rovocation?

These questions arise from two interesting law cases, one in Switzer-and and one in America, on the question of a husband's legal rights at

In the Swiss case Signor Sanguinetti, a well-to-do Turin tradesman, is says the Daily Mirror correspondent on the ground that she insists upon earing tight corsets, a form of dress

disapproves of. If the case reaches the courts the uestion of a husband's rights in alowing or disallowing his wife to wear certain dresses or costumes will be

egally threshed out. In the American case Justice Cranof the Supreme Court of New York refused to grant a separation to Mrs. Edith Robinson, who alleged that her husband was guilty of cruelty and in-

uman treatment. According to the judgment, "a wife who teases her husband into a temper cannot justify an application for sep aration on the ground that he,in the temper she herself provoked, used vio-lent language and struck her, since an outburst is not necessarily cruel

Opinions on these questions were obtained recently from well-known soicitors, novelists and others.

"A husband under English law has no right to strike or assault his wife in any way," said a solicitor.

"He can merely criticise. His wife may go out in the streets wearing a ballet skirt, but he musn't lay hands on her and force her back into the

"Although wife-beating has been

PUERTO CORTEZ, Honduras, Dec 30.-(Via Wireless to New Orleans.) An attack upon Puerto Cortez by the VERY QUIET DAY revolutionary gunboat Hornet, which was reported several miles off this all the state offices were nominally open here today, no official business

coast late last night is expected. Several hundred government troops arrived yesterday from Tegucigalpa, and others came in this morning Fighting has already begun at Lasquabrados, according to reports.

To Protect Americans. Following rumors that the United States cruiser Tacoma had sighted the Hornet last night, the American consul, at the instance of Commander Davis, of the Tacoma, today warned all Americans to remain indoors if trouble starts. Notice was given the commandant today that the Tacoma will land marines to protect American

interests here tomorrow. The Honduran gunboat Tatumbla is in the harbor, but her two one-pounders are not expected to be of much use in defending the town against an 000-horsepower annually, so that the attack by the Hornet, which is re-whole water power now used is about ported as having four six-inch modern rifles and three machine guns. The

Tatumbla is not considered seaworthy Gautemalan troops arrived at More-ales last night. This move is taken to mean that a land attack by the Hondurean revolutionists is expected along the border.

### CUDAHY'S KEY TO SUCCESS IN BUSINESS.

Home, religion and business-his devotion to this trinity was the key to the success in life of the late Michael Cudahy, according to his former bustness associates at the Union stock-

So far as could be learned Mr. Cudhe followed. His was too broad a mind to be restricted to a formula from which he could not deviate, say men who worked with him in the packing plants of Chicago for years. To those who knew his home life intimately Mr. Cudahy was first of all "home man," a devoted husband and a loving father. In the livestock trade he was known as a business man, and t was the firm conviction of all who came in contact with him during of fice hours that business, and that the packing business, was ever his first consideration.

well-known firm of Brown-Boveri were the forerunners. They went hand in hand with the A. E. G. and Again, there were many who believed that his religion was uppermost in his mind. His was a familiar face at he Siemens-Schuckert Works of Ber-St. Mary's church, Wabash avenue and lin for supplying the required machin-Eldredge place, and his observations of the canons of the Catholic church ery, motors, dynamos, measuring apwere not limited to his attendance at these electric works a new developmass on Sundays. A man of higher ment has already been commenced morals never lived, say those who for the industrial activity of Northern were most familiar with him. He was Other big towns in Central just and square in all his dealings and Southern Italy, and recently even and as courteous to the newsboy as to the millionaire.

Where he excelled was in his abilty to concentrate his whole mind on the subject at hand, whether it pertained to religion, home or business. Men who worked under him when he was general superintendent of the Arnour packing plant, found him one of the easiest men to approach that they ever knew. He was ever ready to lis-ten to them and never appeared to be in a hurry or to have more pressing business at hand.

Mr. Cudahy was an early riser and always among the first to reach the stockyards in the morning. Few of the old-time traders who knew Mr. Cudahy then are active in the livestock business now, but those who are remember him best as they used to see him walking from the packing house, at one end of the yards, to the hog alleys at the other

This was a never-falling daily oc-currence, and as he came swinging along with a cheery word for all whom he met the way was lined with men who made it a practice to ex-change a "good morning" with the "old man," a title which was spoken with reverence when applied to him. From the hog alleys Mr. Cudahy wended his way back to the packing house, and from there, once the day's was finished, his course lay di-

"Mr. Cudahy was a comparatively young man when I first knew him." said George Pratt, head hog buyer for Armour & Co., "but I do not remember ever seeing him linger around with the boys after his day's work was done. He did all his visiting and gossiping early in the morning and, although always sociable and good natured, he never stopped for a social

glass or to discuss the affairs of the day after leaving the office at night. A man of higher morals never lived. At the same time he was not given to preaching and seldom gave advice unless it was sought. He was ever ready to help the young men un-der him to better themselves, and many who are now prominent in the livestock trade and packing industry owe their success to support given them by Mr. Cudahy when they most

Coarles O. Robinson, of Clay-Robinson & Co. voiced the same sentiments, and added:

"Mr. Cudahy signed my bond when I first went into the live stock "I wish to have you accept this testimonial, as Cuticura did so much for my baby.

At the age of two weeks his head began to break out with great sores and by the time he was two months his face and head were an awful sight. I consulted a doctor, who said it was nothing but a said it was nothing but a pission business. It was a matter of \$10,000, and I had little money of my own, but Mr. Cudahy showed no best-

Cudahy's advice to another man, who is now a cattle buyer for one of the big racking firms. This man was un-decided whether to follow the live stock industry or seek employment in one of the big financial institutions in the loop district. He was twenty at the time, and was referred to Mr. Cudahy by his father, who had known the big packer for

the minute he introduced himself. "Sit down, young man. How's your

father? Haven't-seen him in months, tell him to come down and see me. Tell him it brings back old days to see some one from the yards? These A single set of Cuticura Soap and Ointment is eften sufficient to cure, rendering it the most economical treatment for affections of the skin and scalp. Sold throughout the world. Potter Druc & Chem. Corp. Sole Props. Boston, Mass. 43 Mailed from black Book on Care 1 State Book on Care 1 State and many other ejaculations were huried at the bewildered young man before he could open his mouth. Then Mr. Cudahy inquired his business, and

learning of the uncertainty of mind which enthralled the boy he set about to help him to a decision. "He gave me so much of his time and discussed my case so thoroughly that I began to think that he had nothing else to do for that day, the man afterward. "He pointed out the advantages of working out of doors as I would have to if I entered the cattle business. To this he contrasted the disadvantages of indoor

office work.
"He spoke of the numerous outside attractions which were ever before the young man who worked in the loop district. He showed me where I could make better and truer friends by going into an industry such as the e stock trade, where not so many temptations to dissipate and associate with fast people would be offered me. He told me that I would be benefited by coming into contact with the pure and honest countrymen who patronized the yards, and so firmly convinced me that the cattle business was the only place for me that I wondered had ever entertained any doubt

"He ended it all by offering me a position at any of his plants to which my parents were willing to let me go told me he had enjoyed my visit immensely and made me promise to call on him again at my carliest conven

Such was Michael Cudahy as the people at the stockyards knew him. A man too big to be affected by any po sition he might have attained on this earth, a home man, a business man and a religious man .- Chicago Trib-

### THE MECCA OF CENTRAL ASIA.

Bokhara, that strange capital at the ack of the world on which every roa n Asia is said to have converged might well be called the Mecca of Central Asia. It is more than that, for besides being a religious it is also a great capital and trade The name Bokhara is well known

yet it has been visited by but fe-Fifty years ago it was as impregnable as Lhasa, and of the few traveler who penetrated to within its walls still ever came out again. "Bokhara is completely surrounded

a wall and had to enter by one of the eleven gates. If by chance I had been benighted I should have had ahy had no rule, or set of rules, which to stay outside or at least leave my caravan behind and enter by the tiny door beside the main gate, which a man can literally just squeeze, Once inside the walls the whole pageant of the East burst on me-intense light and shade, bright colors, the richness of the great men and the squalld poverty of the beggars, the cleanliness of the mosques and the filth of the streets, the aching glare of the deep bazars. Nowhere in the world, I claim, can such a perfect picture of the unspoiled, unregenerated East be seen as in Bokhara. It is as if a Chapter of the 'Arabian Nights' had been put on the stage. Here one looks down through a long vista of years and sees the East as it was long before the West existed.
"Let us stand a minute beside the

pool.' This is the very heart of the

ity and is situated in a square surrounded by giant madresas and a mot-ley crowd of booths and shops. Here at midday the people of Bokhara congregate to pray in the mosques near by and to take a meal on the ter races that surround the pool. Men of every eastern race every eastern race assemble here. The 'pool' itself is nothing more than a large stone reservoir of filthy water. Under a brilliant sky and shadowed by great trees it makes a fitting fore ground for the gay costumes of the nen, the dark bazars and the madres as piled up behind. When I saw mer n the steps of the tank washing themselves in the water I felt surprised, o say the least. But when further along I noticed men filling water skins from the same supply 1 realized that the East is really very far from the West. The terrible deeds that once made Bokhara a byword are The plentiful supply of modern, quick- social secretary.—Washington Star. now prohibited by the Russian govern- firing weapons, ammunition, ment. Prisoners are not permitted, which the warlike Sensoussi have is for instance, to be dragged through the laid to the doors of Turkish agents streets by galloping horses. Nor are they thrown from the tops of the high to a sharp issue in the wake of the tower called the Minar Katan. This projected French punitive expedition was the usual punishment meted out into the wilds of the region, and dip evil-doers in the old days. Watched lomatic channels might have another by thousands of spectators, the poor wretches were flung from that glddy vertiser, height on to the flagstones beneath Bokhara has many chambers of hor rors unwholesome for the western eve see and the description of which would certainly be unfit for publica Perhaps the most horrible of these is a pit where prisoners were tortured by vermin, which were so numerous and ravenous that in the absence of human prey they were fed on chunks of raw meat .- Professor D. Carruthers in Wide World Magazine.

## THE FRENCH IN AFRICA.

The little difficulty which the French arms are having in the Tchad district of Africa-the great territory between back of Tripoli and Lake Tchad-is of considerable interest and importance, for through the curious action of some interests at Constantinople the affair might develop into one of international concern The struggle is between the French authority and the Senoussi slave-trading tribes, within this large district, which is within the French sphere of influence; and it is probable that a strong French punitive expedition will ing the costly victory which Colbonel Moll and a few colonists won over the slave traders. A humanitarian touch by the statement that success for the French plans, crowding the Senoussi azine, tancy in taking what may be termed back and checking the supply of arms a 'gambler's chance.'" back and checking the supply of arms to the Mussulman tribes of Central a 'gambler's chance.'" to the Mussulman tribes of Central
"Get in the cattle business," was Mr. Africa, would mean closing the last slave route in Africa, and, incidental ly, would give to Tunis the market for the products of Tchad, Bornou, Sokoto and Barguirmi.

The international flavor to the situ-French base their claim to the sphere of influence in the Tchad region upon the treaty with England signed March 21, 1899, under Delcasse as miaister of foreign affairs, Turkey pro-

Spanking does not cure children of bedwetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Summers, Box W. Notre Dame. Ind., will send free to any mother her successful home treatment, with full instructions. Send no money, but write her today if your children trouble you in this way. Don't blame the child—the chances are it can't help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night

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The Wonderful GIRL SHOW Stubborn

**20 80NGS** 

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"Chorus blessed with nimble legs and wonder-

ful voices."-San Francisco Examiner. 'Great all around musical show."-Los Angeles Examiner.

Prices-25c to \$1.50. Only a few seats at \$1.50.



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DR. FRANCIS KING, the Eyesight Specialist, has opened handsome ground-floor Optometry and Optical Parlors, 362 Twenty-fifth street, near Washington Avenue. Everything possible in Glasses, and all work guar-

Special low rates to all school

We do one thing only, but we do that one thing exceedingly well

Valuable family gift-The Home Eye Tester given free to every person fitted

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# SPECIAL DANCES CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S. CONGRESS ACADEMY

then prevailed at Constantinople seem still to have the ear of the Turk sh government, and seek now hamper French extension of authority, or enforcement of nominal thority existent in Central Africa. Chandler Hale, third assistant secre-thority existent in Central Africa. tary of state. Mr. Hale is the real problem to handle.-Boston Daily Ad-

A MAMMOTH CORN CROP.

American Harvest Overshadows Pharach's Bumper Crops.

Such was the magniture of the crop of corn raised by Joseph in Egypt, in the time of Pharaoh, that it thought worthy of record in the Bible. We cannot tell accurately, as by measrement reduced to American bushels, what this harvest of Egyptian grain was. All that we know is that grain was. All that we know is that it rulers of Egypt, and make the country the commercial master of the ancient

Yet it was undoubtedly much smaller than the harvest of Indian corn, or maize, which the American farmers secured in the early autumn of 1910. That is estimated, in round numbers at 3.121,000,000 bushels. enough, the number of bushels of In dian Corn harvested by the farmers of America is approximately equiv alent to the number of dollars in actual circulation throughout the ed States. That is to say, if it were sent against the Senoussi, follow- necessary to buy outright the corn crop of last summer, and to pay for it in cash at the rate of one dollar bushel, then, in order to do this, and interest are given the situation there would be needed every dollar of money in circulation .- Munsey's Mag-

## SOCIAL SECRETARY OF STATE

While the president of the United States enjoys his social secretary and Mrs. Taft has her "boudoir cabinet," coterie of Washington's fashionable ation lies in the fact that while the land to arrange her social program, women who help the first lady of the and every government of any conse-quence in the world employs one personage of rank as a social secretary, our state department is fully equipped

> had existed and never will. But a short time spent with the heads of the various departments and bureaus will convince one that the social amenities re carried out with all due regard the matter of precedence and other ultitudinous details that mean much when taken into consideration that the state department is the most punc tilous arm of the government service. Diplomats must be known; their rank

then recognized it. Influences which must be shown every courtesy that one government is expected to extend o another's representatives. This trying task in all of its forms

personal supervision of

POSTAGE STAMP MACHINE.

Some months ago a Trinidad clergy man designed a postage-stamp ma-chine, which has recently been improved in London and installed in a postoffice in that city,

By automatic action when a proper is placed in the slot and the handle pulled it separates a penny stamp from a roll inside the machine and securely fixes it upon the envel-ope, held in an aperture of the machine. The machine is about the size of an ordinary typewriter, and stamps envelopes, newspapers or circulars at the rate of 4000 an hour with seemingly absolute accuracy. The machine will hold 50,000 stamps and as used each stamp is automatically register-

The coin to be received by this piece of mechanism must be genuine, of perfect size and shape. It is claimed that it will return the silver pieces inserted in the slot by error, but keeps without any recompense the fraudulent metal disk. It is reported that the machine is to be placed in every underground railway station and at all pillar boxes.-Consular Re

NO CAUSE FOR GLOATING.

"I suppose you've heard that I'm to marry Mr. Green," she said to one 'No," he replied, coldly.

"You don't seem very enthusiastic Why should I be? Not knowing Mr. Green, I haven't any grudge against him."—Catholic Standard and

Times.

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light skin disease which the
baby would soon get over.
But he seemed to get worse
so I called another doctor.
His opinion seemed to be
the same. They both prescribed medicine that did
not do a bit of good. A
friend advised me to take friend advised me to take him to the hospital, which I did. Two doctors there gave me medicine in allquid form. It did him no good.

Nearly every day I would read a testimonlal in regard to Cuticura and my wife thought she would try it to see if it would help the baby. I got a box of Cuticura Ointment and a cake of Cuticura Soap and after using these he was entirely cured. Before Cuticura cured him he could not seem to sleep, as his face and head would itch so. What hair he had all fell out but soon he had a nice head of hair and his face was perfectly clear. It is now nearly five years since he was cured and there has been no sign of the eruption returning. Chas. H. Evans, & Flint St., Somerville, Mass., April 19, 1910."

A single set of Cuticura Soap and Oitiment is gating the titles presented by the claimants, without any charge to the latter, and a delay of six months has been granted for the claimants to nosition as any one else in the matalong similar lines and is capable of discharging its peculiar social obliga-His father had cautioned him that tested against that treaty at the tin Mr. Cudahy was a busy man, that he of its signing, and has never since tion through practically the same meshould state his business briefly and prove their titles. In case these, after proper investigation, should be disputed by the public attorney, it will be sufficient for the claimants to give be sufficien should not bore Mr. Cudahy with his troubles. He sought the packer in his downtown office and was determined If one goes to the great, grim-look-BETTER THAN SPANKING. ng building and asks for the social to make the call as brief as possible, ecretary, he will in all likelihood be told that no such person exists, never but Mr. Cudahy sent his plans awry